(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान, बंगला देश और इंडोनेशिया द्वारा अपनाई गई कार्य-योजना का अध्ययन कर लिया है, जहां यद्यपि, राज्य सहायता को समाप्त कर दिया गया था तथापि इन देशों ने उर्वरक फैक्टरियों की समस्याओं को इस प्रकार हल किया जिससे कि उर्वरकों की मांग में कोई कमी न आये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त देशों में उत्पादन लागत को कम बनाये रखने के लिए उर्वरक फैक्टरियों द्वारा कौन-कौन से उपाय किए गए थे और क्या इन उपायों को हमारे देश में अपनाया जा सकता है और यदि नहीं तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिन्ता मोहन) : (क) कुछ निम्न विश्लेषण उर्वरकों को छोड़कर, जो अपेक्षाकृत निम्न मात्राओं में बेचे जाते हैं, सरकार ने उर्वरकों पर राज सहायता नहीं हटाई है ।

(ख) और (ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

1675. [*Transferred to the 30th July, 1991*]

Parliamentary Committee to review the use of Nuclear Power

1676. SHRI SHAMIM HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Nuclear power generation is now being viewed world-wide as a deathtrap after the Chernobyl Disaster; and

(b) if so, whether a Parliamentary Committee will be asked to review the entire question of the use of nuclear power including food irradiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) It is not correct to say that nuclear power is viewed as a death-trap world-wide. The causes of Chernobyl reactor accident in the Soviet Union and its possible health effects have been extensively studied and have been the subject of scientific investgations by such expert bodies as the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Chernobyl Nuclear Reactor design was of a type that is not very common in the rest of the world including India. Lessons learnt from such occurrences are however reviewed in detail and wherever applicable are incorporated in the design parameters and operating practices. As of today 423 nuclear power reactors are in operation and 83 under construction across the world. 19% of electricity production in the world is from nuclear reactors.

(b) The safety of the nuclear power plants is constantly reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board along with the experts it has chosen from a wide range of organisations. As such there does not seem to to be any case for a special parliamentary committee.

45 per cent cut in fertilizers subsidy

1677. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SOM PAL:
SHRIMATI MIRA DAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the news item published in Hindustan Times on 17th July, 1991 captioned 45 per cent cut likely in fertilizer subsidy, if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether it is also a fact that small and Marginal farmers are not benefited by subsidy, but mainly big farmers could be benefited; and

(c) what is the total quantum of subsidy given by Government?